

Zion's Herald.

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ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE, BOSTON, MASS., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

ZION'S
HERALD.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

Many Christians feel the propriety of carrying before God in social as well as private prayer any special occasions of temporal suffering. We are taught in the Lord's Prayer to ask even for the daily bread. If threatened with drought, or plague, or famine, the soul finds support and secures divine succor in prayer. Neither the logic nor the ridicule of science drives the sincere Christian from the privilege of casting his burden, whatever it may be, upon the Lord, knowing that He careth for him. Why should not our political anxieties be brought into the same fatherly and sympathizing Presence? It matters not if we are of different parties and burdened with very different anxieties; it is both wholesome and serviceable to carry our deserts unto the Lord. It will purify our own vision; it will allay the heat of passion; it will prepare us calmly and hopefully to accept the event that providentially occurs. God is not confused by divergent voices of prayer. Every sincere Christian and patriot desires that God's will shall be done, and every one can prayerfully leave the matter, after using his best diligence, in divine hands, assured that God can both rule and overrule. Therefore let us pray earnestly that the best interests of the land and all its citizens, and the glory of God, may be secured in the coming election. We shall then be much disposed to vote as we pray.

THE HOUR AND THE HONOR.

Conversing the other day with a very intelligent layman — a successful lawyer who retired some years since from his profession, and has devoted himself to Christian labors in various provinces of usefulness — we called his attention to a peculiar fact, as it seemed to us, in reference to the results following evangelical endeavors. There never was an hour when the pastors of our churches seemed more devoted to the work or more in earnest in urging the vital truths of the Gospel. The social religious meetings are generally well attended, and Christian laymen and women are ready to bear their personal testimonies to the grace and power of faith in the Lord Jesus, and to support all judicious efforts to reach the hearts of their fellow-men. Christian associations outside of the church develop other and quite efficient agencies for bearing the Gospel out into the "highways and hedges," to reach classes who do not attend the established religious worship. Scores of evangelists, also, are laboring in all portions of the land, some with no small apparent results; and still as a whole, with all these instrumentalities in active exercise, there does not seem to be, so we urged, such an impression made upon the communities coming under these various ministries as we ought to expect. There is an apparent moral impotency as compared with other days. Evidently the most active and successful evangelist of the hour holds to this opinion, in harmony with a large body of clergymen and laymen who lately united with him in protracted prayers for an endowment of power upon the means of grace and upon the workers in the Lord's service.

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FOLLY OF MODERN DIPLOMACY. The folly of modern diplomacy has never been more emphatically demonstrated than in the late famous and boisterous Conference of Berlin in regard to the Eastern question. Europe seems to have made more advance in any other branch of statecraft than in this. But the old machiavety that was so busily engaged during the first empire of France, and indeed through the Restoration and the second empire, with all or nearly all the European governments, has become so rusty and inefficient that it is high time to discard it.

New Europe, with its railroads and telegraphs, and free discussion, and large share of constitutional liberty, is hampered by these stiff diplomatic formalities as a giant in the vestments of a dwarf. Diplomacy would seem now-a-days to be rather an instrument of international conflict than of harmony. The very problems that it pretends to solve reappear in forms more complicated than before. The mutual relations of States now have as their bases political and commercial treaties depending largely on the will of the representative bodies of the respective governments, and thus all international questions can be directly met between governments through the channel of ministers plenipotentiary. The relations of sovereigns, however often they may meet at Ischl, Gastein, or Ems, have no longer the bearing nor the import which they once had. Friendly consultations between monarchs may promote harmony, but they do not actually settle or produce results.

Diplomacy at the present period is so vain a matter that a man as great and powerful as Bismarck is not the master of a policy without appeal; and if we study its history for the last twenty years in Europe, it is hard to tell what services it has rendered, or what catastrophes it has prevented. The Congress of Berlin of 1878, and the Conference lately closed in that city, bring out in surprising clearness the uselessness of diplomacy and the futility of its decisions. The results obtained by doing violence to history, to good sense, to national aspirations, to geographical divisions, and strategical requirements, bind no one. The plenipotentiaries rise from their deliberations, leaving on the green table the skillful result of their labors, and retire. There are two things in connection with the death of Christ which lift His death above the death of every other moral being. One is, His relationship to God; for He was not only man, but He was one with the Father; He was God manifest in the flesh. The other

is the end for which He died. For He did not die as a martyr merely, or as an example, but He died as a sacrifice for sin. He died for the ungodly. He died in their stead. He died to atone for their sins. If we receive the Scriptures as the word of God, we must receive this as the word of God, for there is nothing taught more clearly in the Scriptures than this. Christ came as the Lamb of God, to take away the sin of the world. He came to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself. God hath made Him who knew no sin to be a sin-bearer and sin-offering for us. As such, His own self did bear our sins in His own body on the tree. He is the propitiation for our sins. Whether we understand the method by which Christ accomplishes this great work or not, we are to rejoice in Him as our sacrifice for sin. Doing this, we shall soon be able, with good old Paul Gerhardt, to say of Christ: —

"It is through Him that I have found My soul's eternal good."

Cant is always contemptible. It was well rebuked by Wesley one day when he was about to dine at a rich man's table, and one of his preachers, who was his fellow guest, exclaimed, "O sir, what a sumptuous dinner! Things are very different to what they were formerly. There is now but little self-denial among the Methodists." Wesley silenced the affectation of his self-righteous brother by pointing to the table and saying, "My brother, there is a fine opportunity for self-denial now!" Whether the canting brother partook or not of the rich viands, we are not informed. Most likely he did; for men who cant are usually as deficient in consistency as in sincerity. A conscientious objector to sumptuous food would have said nothing, but would have expressed his conviction by eating only the plainest things on the table.

THE HOUR AND THE HONOR.

Conversing the other day with a very intelligent layman — a successful lawyer who retired some years since from his profession, and has devoted himself to Christian labors in various provinces of usefulness — we called his attention to a peculiar fact, as it seemed to us, in reference to the results following evangelical endeavors. There never was an hour when the pastors of our churches seemed more devoted to the work or more in earnest in urging the vital truths of the Gospel. The social religious meetings are generally well attended, and Christian laymen and women are ready to bear their personal testimonies to the grace and power of faith in the Lord Jesus, and to support all judicious efforts to reach the hearts of their fellow-men. Christian associations outside of the church develop other and quite efficient agencies for bearing the Gospel out into the "highways and hedges," to reach classes who do not attend the established religious worship. Scores of evangelists, also, are laboring in all portions of the land, some with no small apparent results; and still as a whole, with all these instrumentalities in active exercise, there does not seem to be, so we urged, such an impression made upon the communities coming under these various ministries as we ought to expect. There is an apparent moral impotency as compared with other days. Evidently the most active and successful evangelist of the hour holds to this opinion, in harmony with a large body of clergymen and laymen who lately united with him in protracted prayers for an endowment of power upon the means of grace and upon the workers in the Lord's service.

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and faith, the fiercest fires are now opened.

On the other hand, he believes the church of God is being wonderfully strengthened for the encounter. Her scholars are inspired to meet the destructive criticism of her foes; by providential leadings a fresh and wonderful zeal is awakened throughout Christendom in the study of the Bible, particularly the Old Testament; unexpected agencies in all quarters of the Master's vineyard, especially among the ignorant and self-abandoned, have been raised up; the great missionary field is beginning to bud and blossom after a long period of patient waiting and sowing; Christian schools, are becoming more pervaded with a spirit of missionary zeal and a desire on the part of students to enter some portion of the approaching world's harvest; the secular newspaper gives the widest circulation to the utterances at religious gatherings, as well as to the denunciations of those not in sympathy with them; while the press itself is burdened to throw off the millions of healing leaves that are gathered from the tree of life for the world's redemption.

This is the character of the present hour. It is not the moment of victory. The hour for the shout has not yet come. But that hour will come. The world's history has already been written in prophecy. It is more honorable to have a place, even if a violently contested one, in this hour of conflict, as one of the militant army, than even to join ultimately for certain parties. Now the Ottoman Empire not being abolished, it is a dream to suppose that these nationalities can live in harmony with one another on the one hand, or can demolish Turkey on the other. Mohammedan fanaticism, in desperate, dying agonies, may still crush its feeble neighbors and vassals, if they are not judiciously supported by the great Powers. But which among them will agree to serve as a mercenary to execute the wild decrees of these diplomats, and put the hand of Europe on the neck of the Sultan? It is quite easy to talk about a fleet going on a sort of roving and indefinite errand, but countries are not ruled by vessels, and especially such as have no orders to embark and enforce their demands by something more than broadsides fired in their harbors.

These views of one brave Christian warrior are worthy of consideration and are full of inspiration. Perhaps the hour of the sharpest fight has not yet been reached. The faith of some may yet waver, and the premature rejoicing of certain excellent foes of God and the Bible may have an appalling sound. We have but to call for the reserved forces; these are divine. It is not by might nor by power, but by the Spirit of God, after all, that the battle is to be won. Everywhere, all along the lines, the prayer is already beginning to go up for the promised reinforcement from on high. When the heavens fight for us, as in the days of Joshua, the field is won.

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very probable, search for the "Franklin" will S. Schwabat, who con- spent eleven years over the in and his learned every- fated the fate of the schools, obtained and learned of valuable documents to identify the later were destroyed them by the history of the red, and men studied it.

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to his patrons prints of the "Daily Review," for the cur- rent. The Con- siderable and literary, the questions of Canada, pending crisis in is perhaps a articles, such as "Dox Critics," "Madras," "Church," the Bastile," "Imperial," follows "Imperial," as a established. It has another upon Fiction, bring in this Thoroughbred Sketch," the "Burial hours have these all part of the subscribers for

A. S. Barnes & Co. have issued the eleventh part of their elegant and elaborate History of the City of New York. It contains the sad account of the fatal duel between Col. Burn and Gen. Hamilton, and of the origin of several notable municipal charities, such as the Public School Society, which have been fountains of usefulness during the last century. The work approaches its completion with undiminished interest and excellence of execution.

J. Fitzgerald & Co. continue the publication of their Humboldt's Library of Popular Scientific Literature, 15 cents a number, \$3 a year. The tenth number gives "The Theory of Sound in Relation to Music," by Prof. Pietro Blaserna, of University of Rome. Illustrated by numerous wood-cuts.

The General Theological Library, 12 West Street, Boston, has 800 duplicate volumes on theology, religion, history, biography, science and general literature, for sale at very low prices.

If our readers wish to examine a handsome and convenient store, and one of the finest displays of carpets in the city, let them be sure and look in upon the establishment of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., whose advertisement appears in our columns. Their generous treatment of our churches in the supply of carpets for parsonages and houses of worship is their claim to this special notice in our columns, but the articles of taste that can be seen will be an ample reward for a visit to their rooms.

Wright, in a paper upon the "Campaign of 1862," defends earnestly Gen. McClellan and Porter. Dr. A. W. Pitzer has a valuable paper in defense of the Preachers' Meeting last Monday. While somewhat discursive, it was a remarkably powerful discussion of the nature, basis and progress of liberalism in religion; of its relative force upon social life as compared with evangelical churches; of its contributions to scientific theology and general literature; of its affirmed influence over the theological views and preaching of other denominations; of its gradual development as a denomination, and the continued and remarkable progress of the orthodox churches. The essay showed great skill in generalization, a very wide reading, and an acute discrimination. It was read with much grace, and often rose to a height of eloquence which carried her audience and awakened warm applause. Much desire was expressed to have it published. It is specially adapted to the columns of the *Quarterly*, and we doubt not Dr. Whedon would be glad to have it for publication.

The ladies in this vicinity connected with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will hold, as they have heretofore, a Methodist reunion in the interest and aid of the contingent fund of this society, at Bromfield St. Church, on the evening of Oct. 21. There will be exercises of singing and music for an hour, and after this a social gathering, with a lunch, in the vestry of the church. The tickets (50 cents each) can be obtained at the Depository, 38 Bromfield St. We hope all the ladies of the church will give personal aid to make this gathering a great social, religious and missionary success. To any willing to dispose of tickets, an opportunity will be afforded by addressing Mrs. Davis, 14 Ashburton Place.

Prof. J. C. Sharp, of Dorchester, announces in an advertisement his special field for illustrative lectures this season. He is a cultivated scholar in these branches, an accomplished lecturer, and a Christian gentleman. Lyceums or seminaries that employ him will be sure of securing all that he promises and more.

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LOCAL PREACHERS' MEETING. — The local preachers of the N. E. Conference held a meeting at Bromfield St. Church and formally organized a permanent association by electing the following officers: President, Rev. L. T. Johnson, of Oxford, Mass.; secretary, Rev. Geo. W. Coon, of Quincy Point, Mass. The meeting adjourned to meet on Monday, Oct. 4, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Local Preachers' Convention to be held in Baltimore. Let there be a full attendance of all local preachers.

Notes from the Churches.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

BOSTON PREACHERS' MEETING. — The Boston Preachers' Meeting was greatly edified and instructed by a most able address by Mrs. M. S. Robinson, on "The Status and the Claims of Liberalism," for which hearty thanks were returned to the lady. The meeting also voted to devote a half hour or more every Monday, commencing with Oct. 4, to earnest prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the entire week.

Lowell. — The Central M. E. Church is in the midst of a gracious work of the Holy Spirit. The pastor, Rev. W. W. Foster, is indefatigable in his labors, the services of the church are crowded, and twelve persons were converted last Sunday evening.

Madden. — The anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held in the church last Sunday evening. The reports showed that this auxiliary is the leading one in New England. Miss Julia Butler, from Mexico, and Miss L. E. Blackmer, from India, made excellent addresses. A song in Spanish was rendered by Miss Butler, and two other beautiful hymns by Mrs. Hale Jacobs. The service was a grand success.

Saucony. — This church, under the oversight of Rev. T. W. Bishop, has been closed for about six weeks to admit of extensive improvements. It has been newly frescoed and painted, costing about \$6,000. The pastor has secured subscriptions covering the entire cost.

Saucony. — Under the wise management of their pastor last year, this enterprising people secured one of the most eligible sites in town for the erection of a new church, and subscriptions for the amount necessary to build it. Since then the money has been collected, and the church is being rapidly pushed to its completion. When finished it will be a beautiful, commodious structure, an ornament to the village, and will fully meet the wants of the society who have so nobly sacrificed for its erection.

Worcester. — The Methodist churches in this city are reaping well-earned prosperity. The church on Union Hill is exceedingly prosperous under the leadership of Rev. Jesse Wagner. The Sunday-school is large and growing, with a live man for its superintendent. The preaching services are largely attended, and an excellent spirit is manifested in the social meetings. The pastor of Trinity Church is in the West, seeking to recover his health impaired by overwork in his parish. The church and congregation are large, united and progressive. Grace Church is moving grandly forward in the work of Christ. A deep religious feeling pervades the meetings,

giving promise of an abundant harvest of souls this fall and winter. The indefatigable pastor has, among other plans for the financial well-being of his people, inaugurated one of the best lecture courses of the season, which promises to be a great success. Laurel St. Church, also, is in a healthy and growing spiritual condition.

Ware. — A surprise party by the generous Christians of this church gave their much-loved pastor many valuable gifts a few evenings since.

West Warren. — The ladies of the Methodist church are rejoicing in reporting their late festival a financial success.

Monson. — The house of Rev. C. A. Merrill was entered and robbed on the evening of Sept. 21.

Coleraine. — The Methodist society have been putting new timbers under their church and making other repairs at an estimated cost of \$125. Their pastor, Rev. E. Burlingham, is a denomination, and the continued and remarkable progress of the orthodox churches. The essay showed great skill in generalization, a very wide reading, and an acute discrimination. It was read with much grace, and often rose to a height of eloquence which carried her audience and awakened warm applause. Much desire was expressed to have it published. It is specially adapted to the columns of the *Quarterly*, and we doubt not Dr. Whedon would be glad to have it for publication.

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The Family.

ON THE HILL.

BY TWO BROTHERS.

The burial-ground of my native village was in a quiet and secluded nook, somewhat removed from the public way. It was on a hill,

"A gentle hill,
Green, and mild declivity,

which on one side terminated abruptly in a slate pit, beyond which a brook went purpling along its bed of gravel. Skirting the edge of this little stream were some old beeches and maple trees, intermingled with fir and pine, against the dark of which the marble could be seen distinctly. This was place of frequent resort in the summer months of our leisure, with myself and a beloved brother, who shares with me the composition of these rhymes.—ARTHUR J. LOCKHART.]

PART I.

THE HUMAN.

I came to the hill at morning,
The sun was in the sky;
The light wind kissed me on the cheek,
As it went flying;
The grass was emeraldneath my feet,
The cast was a ruddy flame,
And the brown hare fled, like a phantom
fleeth,
Across my path, as I came.

I stood on the hill at morning—
I stood and looked below;
I saw the silver-winding stream
Along the valley flow;
I saw the village windows fire,
With flames of the rising sun,
Through a golden future coming nigher,
And a glorious life begun.

So upon the hill that morning
I watched the day's gleam,
And listened to the singing birds,
And the murmur of the stream;
The sapphire sky smiled overhead,
The very graves looked gay;
And who would dream of sorrow and shade
At the very dawn of day?

Alas! for the heart grows bitter
When it finds its dreams are vain,
When its prophecies are shown to be
But fruits of an idle brain;

Alas! when the light shall fade away,
And the cherished hope shall die,

When the gold of the cloud has changed to
gray

In the overhanging sky!

I came to the hill at morning,
When the yellow leaves were there;

The frosts had dyed the beechen shade,
And the maples rusted bare;

Old hopes were parted then and gone,
As the last year's faded flowers;

And the colors a' that my thoughts put on
Were as autumn's sober bowers.

But upon the hill that morning
I thought, in manner of men,

"The sun shone brightly yesterday,
And the sun will shine again;

The vanished gleam shall break ere long

From the gates of the misty past;

And the phantoms sweet of fancy and song
Will be with me at the last."

I stood on the hill at evening,
When the breath of heaven was keen;

The moon hung in the hollow sky,

And not a cloud was seen;

And the snow lay ghostly on the firs,

Which, as winds of night would blow,

Nodded their dark tops to the stars,

And the dead that lay below.

But the dreams had flown forever—
The dreams that were once my own;

My heart was disenchanted then,

And the real lived alone;

The future looked not as it did

In the light of the morning flame,

For a path before my feet was spread

To walk, and not to fame.

The olden gathers round me,

With its dim, familiar look;

It comes like the wind that rustles through

The alders by the brook;

And the moon shines on the white hillside,

And the spring morns break the same,

But they see no more the boy in the pride,

In the light of the morning flame.

PART II.

THE DIVINE.

I stood on the hill at evening
When the day was nearly done,
And the gloaming shades were falling
On the track of the sunken sun;

"Twas the old man's churchyard,

With its dark pines tossing high,

With its shady nook, and pleasant brook

That below ran murmur'ing by.

From the heaven's hidden glory
Had dropped spring's rarest green,

And the velvet turf beneath me

Seemed bathed in mystic sheen;

The marble shaft and stone uprise,

Deep-ecliptic of woe,

Of deep-sad march, and sad hearts wrung,

For the dead that sleep below.

And I thought of one then lying

Where never a mourner's tread

Could come, nor wild rose bloom

Above the sleeper's head;

Where the marching winds in chorus

Wailed dirge for a mother's joy;

And the syren wave sad requieque gave

For her ill-fated boy.

But his sleep in the heart of ocean

Is sweet—and all is well!

Though no funeral train attended,

Nor tears at his burial fell,

God brooded o'er his dying,

And made him a royal tomb,

Where the choirings stars in golden bars

Rang anthems through the gloom.

Then I dreamed that the passing spirit

As bright a setting knew,

While along Death's darkling pathway

With chainless wing it flew;

That a cloud of God-like glory

Trailed o'er its perilous way,

While the seraphim and the cherubim

Were guides to a sunless day.

Then my weary heart grew lighter,

And I said, "These forms shall rise,

As the new-born sun upbursteth

Above the orient skies;
When the wintry storms are over,
Shall the vernal zephyrs blow,
And the life-tree bloom, and joy find room,
In that land to which they go.

I stood on the hill at evening,
My heart too sad for tears,
As I muse o'er the grave of my early,
My lightly-laden years;

And so wan and bare was my present,

In the gray and sober light,

That life no more looked as before,

Magnificently bright.

"O days, that have departed,

Since we went hand in hand,

Along in these study footings,

A happy youthful band!

These vanished—Oh! where are they?

Speak, ye eternal years!

Answer, thou deep, where brave hearts

sleep!

Answer! —I call in tears.

"But well He doeth all things;

Amen, so let it be!"

Then through my soul came pealing

A Sabbath harmony;

I gazed far down the future,

Through the region of hope and faith,

Till I saw the morn when, by God upborne,

I should break the bands of death.

The baleful star, Ambition,

Shot downward into gloom;

And I saw the glare of a furnace

From many a laurelled tomb;

And the final flame reached the bird of Fame,

As he soared above his pyre;

And the glory of earth and its boasted worth

Pased away amidst the fire!

Then amid the graves low kneeling,

I breathed a prayer to heaven

That the deathless love of Jesus

Might to my soul be given;

That the Morning Star eternal

Might forevermore be mine;

Till my yearning strife drew immortal life

From the fount of bliss divine.

TWO BEAUTIFUL LIVES.

BY JEANNIE E. ORDWAY.

By skillful management and the most rigid economy, Mrs. Sayres had kept soul and body together, and her poverty-stricken condition a profound secret. There was honest pride in the lady's constant and heroic endeavor to show a good face to the world, but there was something else, also, which was not so praiseworthy, though of this she was entirely ignorant.

Mrs. Sayres was an honest, God-serving woman of scanty profession and liberal performances. Up to the death of her husband she had lived a life of peace and plenty. Then everything changed, and the widow found herself with an allowance which was barely sufficient for the comforts of life for herself and invalid daughter, a young lady of seventeen. For years Mrs. Sayres had been helpless, and almost hopeless.

Irrespective of the mother's inability to provide for her child as her delicate condition required, there was nothing to be asked for. Her confinement, suffering, and solitude had taught her many things that healthy people seldom find out, and in such ways was she the greatest possible help and inspiration. It is true the invalid could not live without physical comforts, but she could die if those were denied her with the most perfect faith and serenity. For some months Mrs. Sayres had kept up the old luxurious régime by the sacrifice of this and that relic of former grandeur. At last the reliefs were all disposed of, and for some time she was unable to make ends meet, and the widow's cup of misery was filled to overflowing.

A piece of toast and a cup of warmed-over tea was all Mrs. Sayres could take her daughter for breakfast one morning when things had come to this unfortunate crisis; and even this frugal repast was delayed by a fit of weeping which the lady fell into, the traces of which must be concealed from her daughter. There was no concealment, however, in the case, for the girl's naturally keen intuition had been sharpened by long illness, and she understood what was going on in the kitchen quite as well as if she had been there with her mother. She deemed it wise not to talk the matter over when the lady entered with the tray, or appear to be conscious of the red eyes and pained face.

"The toast is very nice, mamma," she remarked, as Mrs. Sayres busied herself in another part of the room.

"There is not much butter on it," the lady replied, doing her best to appear as usual. "You ought to have a piece of steak, Fanny," she continued, "and I am going out by and by." It was large to me," her mother answered.

"Just so," Fanny replied, "and yet how infinitesimally small when compared with other things."

"True," Mrs. Sayres replied, but she was already thinking of something else. One disagreeable duty off her mind was only to make room for another, and just now she was unable to spend much thought in the contemplation of the large or the small. If she could not afford to pay her bill to-day, and the kind-hearted vendor jumped into his cart with a wave of the hand which made a very exhilarating ending to an unexpectedly pleasant interview.

When Mrs. Sayres related this incident to her daughter, the young lady said, with her placid smile, "Which was that, mamma dear, one of the large, or one of the small, things?"

"It was large to me," her mother answered.

"Just so," Fanny replied, "and yet how infinitesimally small when compared with other things."

"True," Mrs. Sayres replied, "and yet how infinitesimally small when compared with other things."

"That is all very well, Fanny," said Mrs. Sayres, evidently glad to be able to speak in this calm way of her troubles, "but we should have

lives with the world as much as she did when fifty; ay, more, for she says: 'We only begin to live at fifty; not until we reach that age is the judgment matured, nor are we able to understand life as it is.' Her Greek and Latin studies are kept up; her theology is daily broadening out and becoming more loving and religious; her life more exquisitely rounded and complete. To listen to her elegant English, absolutely without blemish, her fine rhetoric, her poetic language, and her sound true sense, is a treat not often given us. She has been engaged—never busily at any one thing, but always at something—since the spring in painting on china, completing a set a few days ago of one hundred and twenty-six pieces, and each piece is a work of art, a study. I am no critic when colors in oil or water are in question, but I know when the violets blow on a teacup, the sweet-briars took the perfume of the rose, the shells and grasses sing a muted song of the cool waves. I know when beauty is nature. How lovely has been her life! Many years of it were passed in guiding and instructing children, and now in the twilight of life for most humanity she seems but in the afternoon glow of a brilliant sun."

Mrs. Sayres began, and then stopped short.

Her daughter smiled and said thoughtfully, "The large? Show me a large, mamma, that isn't made up of smalls, if you can. That is a very common and a very illogical argument, dear, and I don't wonder you halted."

Mrs. Sayres had been up ever since daylight planning and thinking. She, too, had eaten a piece of dry toast, and drank a cup of warm water which she called tea, and it was no wonder she was not in a mood for philosophical argument.

"Sometimes I think, Fanny, we are being robbed," the lady replied, with a smile.

"And if so," her companion replied, "we are not responsible."

Temperance.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

BY REV. S. M. BEALE.

The present status of the temperance question suggests a few practical thoughts. The differences of opinion is almost every branch of the work are apparent. Personal independence is thought and action is a very prominent characteristic of temperance men, and lack of unity is the reason of the failure of many temperance measures. Enforced unity is impossible. A recognized standard and general co-operation in plans is essential to success. The Bible is ultimate authority in Christendom on all moral questions, and must be on this. As understood by most Christians, the Bible is a contradiction on the liquor question. Total abstainers quote St. Paul, and moderate drinkers quote Christ and organize St. Botolph clubs. Evidently the work of temperance reformers must be largely upon the expository study of the Bible, and its complete rescue from the support it is now forced to give to moderate drinking. Once that is well done, the whole moral influence of the church would be on the side of total abstinence and prohibition. Until it is done, we are a house divided against itself. Once accomplished, the Bible as divine authority would be the accepted standard, and the excess of personality be held in check. With the mass of Christians as agreed that the Bible everywhere condemns alcoholic liquors, and only approves the unfermented fruit of the vine, we should have a moral sentiment on this question as strong and abiding as the moral influence of Christendom on any other moral question. To your Bibles, O temperance men and women!

Another line of thought is suggested by the oft-repeated remark, "Vote as you pray." No one can object to the principle involved in the exhortation; and yet the Prohibitionists are most insignificant in number. The Republican party is controlled by moderate-drinking principles, and the Democratic party is for no rum. Why do Christian men continue to believe in prohibition and anusion license by voting the Republican ticket?

Blankie leaves the Africa, recently the United Presidents absence. Formerly of the Conference, has been a member of Portland Conference. He is a Willamette University student, and is to work there.

Gospels, written in silver ink, and were recently by O. Von Geb-

Wealth leaves the Africa, having been, and having many years. He will edit the Annals of New England.

Established in protestant mission land. It has a press of 50,000 copies of the tract, and the established two and attacks on

do not want more missions, and more misery at all; more go, and pay for God among us.

Roman Catholic elected a member chamber, has been in consequence of the Chancery. Roman Catholics in the Dutch declared that from the Chamber eccllesiastical func-

made a Roman See, and Bishopville, is also, is principal See, with Rev. Dr. Duggan, Chicago, is laid low by disease, and re-

mained on the babies carrying the babies

CRISMAN HALL. Members of the Vermont Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN: At the last session your Conference you voted to raise \$100 towards the payment of the following pledge of the lamented Bishop Brown for the erection of Crisman Hall of the Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.

I hereby agree to raise one-third of the amount for the building and furnishing of Crisman Hall of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., being the amount of \$10,000, as fast as the contractor shall be able to do the same. GILBERT HAVEN, Sept. 6, 1879.

the following preamble and resolution were adopted by the Conference:

That \$1,000 be apportioned to the charge of this Conference, that this collection be taken up and paid to the treasurer with the object above named.

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THE WEEK.

DAILY RECORD OF LEADING EVENTS.

Tuesday, Sept. 21.

Donald McKay, the well-known ship-build-

er, died yesterday.

The epizootic among the horses in this city

has extended to nearly every stable, and a

large number of animals are wholly or par-

tially disabled.

The Maine election is still in doubt, and the

returns will be referred to the legislature.

A terrible storm between Dubuque and Clin-

ton, Iowa, Saturday, did much damage to farm

and railroad property.

The statue of M. Thiers in Paris was for-

mally unveiled on Sunday.

McDavitt, the Irish agitator, has arrived in

San Francisco, and created quite a sensation.

Two thousand cabinet makers are on a

strike in Paris.

Wednesday, Sept. 22.

The latest returns from Maine give [Plaisted's] plurality as 174, which is probably cor-

rect.

At Green Bay, Wis., on Monday, sixty

dwelling houses, thirty barns and the Pres-

byterian church were burned; loss estimated

at \$170,000.

Silas M. Waite, the Brattleborough (Vt.)

bank defaulter, was arrested yesterday in

Omaha.

A large furniture factory and several dwell-

ings were destroyed by fire at Tell City, Ind.,

on Saturday; loss \$200,000.

The English manufacturers at a meeting in

Manchester yesterday, declined to comply

with the demands of their employees, relative

to wages and short time.

Merchandise valued at \$100,000 was burned

in the Maine railroad freight house yesterday,

and the building was damaged to the extent of

\$25,000.

Thursday, Sept. 23.

President Hayes was accorded a very en-

thusiastic reception at Sacramento yesterday.

The European residents in Canton, China,

have been threatened by the natives, and the

military have been called out for protection.

The people at Memphis celebrated, with a

grand display, the non-appearance of yellow

fever in their city last summer.

The Sultan has declared publicly that he

will not consent to the cession of any part of

the Turkish territory.

Friday, Sept. 24.

The first snow of the season fell on Mt.

Mansfield, Vt., yesterday.

About forty natives were buried in the

ruins of the Victoria Hotel, demolished by

the late landslide at Naini Tal, Bengal.

Fifteen thousand Spanish troops will shortly

be withdrawn from Cuba.

The Porte still protests against the pro-

posed naval demonstration of the allied

powers.

The centennial anniversary of the capture

of Major Andre was celebrated at Tarrytown,

N. Y., yesterday. A statue of Patriotism

was unveiled, and addresses were made by

Samuel J. Tilden and Chauncey M. Depew.

Saturday, Sept. 25.

The town of Bristol, R. I., celebrated yes-

terday its second centennial. Prof. J. L. Di-

man gave an oration, and there was a grand

procession, dinner, etc.

A window shade factory and a tobacco fac-

tory were burned in South Brooklyn last

night; loss \$300,000.

Ilapet, a town in the interior of South

America, has been destroyed by an earthquake,

and two hundred lives were lost.

The Chilian again bombarded Callao on

the 31st ult.

General Hancock has publicly declared that

the "rebel war claims" must not be counte-

nanced in any shape.

Monday, Sept. 27.

The steamer Canopus, of the Warren line,

from Liverpool to Boston, with forty-five pas-

sengers on board, is ashore in Kell Bay, Scot-

land. A large amount of cargo has been

thrown overboard, and the ship will probably

affloat shortly.

The Howgate Arctic expedition has col-

lapsed. The Gihane was disabled in a gale

and has returned to St. John.

The Union veteran soldiers and sailors are

called to meet in convention at Indianapolis,

Ind., Oct. 7, by order of Gen. Grant, com-

mander-in-chief.

The town of Wilmington, Mass., celebrated

its 250th anniversary on Saturday; Hon. Geo.

S. Boutwell gave the oration.

The ultimatum of the Powers has been

rejected by the Porte, and the allied fleet is

under orders to be ready to move from Ragusa

upon Dalmatia to-day. It is expected that

under cover of its guns, the Montenegrins

will attack the city, which will probably be

burned by the Albanians before abandoning it.

Rev. Henry Morgan's new book, "Bos-

ton Inside Out," revised and enlarged,

reaches its "Tenth Thousand" this

week. Students and ministers are said

to be doing well with it, one selling 700

books, clearing \$90 a week. Agents

have the chief profits, as the book is for

reform, not for gain. Over 1,000 agents have

applied, 50 from Illinois alone.

After this week two presses will be

running night and day to supply the

demands.

Ladies wishing to examine carpets from

choicest Persian to the modest

Brussels and ingrain, can visit the

house of Joel Goldthwaite & Co., 163 to

169 Washington Street, by any depot

car, and be sure of seeing all that is

latest and most desirable.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the KNITTED

CARPET LINING AND STAIR PAD adver-

tised in this week's paper. The goods

seem admirably adapted for the uses

for which they are designed, as they

allow the grit and dust to sift through

to the floor, and thus save the wear of

the carpet and are very soft and pliable

to the foot.

Purchasers of Carpets will do well to

examine the immense stock offered by

the Messrs. DOBSON, as they are the

largest manufacturers in the United

States. They have not only the variety

to select from, but are enabled to sell

at the very lowest prices.

You can save money by buying direct

from the manufacturer, JOHN & JAMES DOBSON, 525 and

527 Washington St., Boston.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE for all uses in

the Kitchen as well as the Laundry, in

place of soap, is fast growing in favor.

Be sure and take none of the dangerous

imitations having the same outward ap-

pearance, or with similar sounding names.

Nothing answers like PEARLINE.

Nervous debility, weakness and tis-

sue, are prevented by a timely use of Malt

Bitters.

The importance of protecting chil-

dren's shoes from wear at the foot, all

parents are aware of, but many have

neglected to avail themselves of this

great saving on account of the appear-

ance of the metal tip. All such will

find the A. S. T. Co.'s Black Tip, ad-

vertised in another column, just the

thing they have been looking for.

Beautiful, neat, they will wear as long

as the metal tip.

No one can have a cough and be

happy. Yes, no one can have a cough

and use Adamson's Botanic Cough Bal-

sam and not be cured. It is the magic

medicine of the age.

Did you read how Josiah Pitkin, of

Chelsea, Vt., was cured of a terrible

sore on his leg, by taking Hood's Sarco-

parilla, that great blood medicine?

REOPENING.—The Newtonville M. E. Church,

having been closed two months for repairs, will be

opened next Sunday, Oct. 3. Sermon at 10:45 by

Bishop R. S. Foster. Praise meeting in the even-

ing at 7 o'clock. Short addresses by Bishop Foster, Dr. Lindsay, and the pastor.

T. W. BISHOP.

THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION of Spring-

field (Vt.) district will hold fall meetings at two

places, Worcester, Oct. 11-12, and Throop Center, Nov. 9-11. [The programmes for both meet-

ings will appear in the next HERALD.]

NOTICE.—Assessment notices, on account of the

death of Brother Joseph DeLarme, of Geneva

Conference, have been forwarded to all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church Association. If any

one has failed to receive the notices, please inform me at once, and duplicates will be sent.

T. W. BISHOP.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other

preparation makes such light,aky hot breads,

or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by diabetics without fear of the ill resulting from heavy in-

digestible food.

The Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER